

able, cried out to their butchers to finish the work; and they did so without flinching with the bayonet and sabre.— Their number was such as to render the work of butchery long and fatiguing; many were left breathing and panting in the agonies of death, and next morning many, still alive, were buried with the dead, by those who came out to pillage, and who threw lime upon them still quick and alive."—Such is the narrative of a Frenchman.—Alas! the French have many, very many such massacres to relate; blood, which ages of peace and penitence will not wash away. We saw the spot where the trees had stood. They are cut down, and replaced by monumental stones, to the memory of those who perished.

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN.

FROM COLOMBIA AND PERU.

Bogota papers to the 12th of March contain advices from Lima to the 29th of January. A bloodless revolution had taken place in Peru, in which the Bolivian Constitution has been overthrown—the chief officers left in command displaced, and the chief of them arrested to be sent home. Gen. Santa Cruz has published a proclamation convoking a Constitutional Congress for the first of May, to form a Constitution adapted to the wants of the country, and to elect a President and Vice President. The revolution was effected by the Colombian officers, who elected General Bustamante for their commander in chief.—A change of ministry also took place in Lima: the general clamor placed Viduarre and Salazar in the place of Pando and Heres, ministers of foreign relations and war. The Colombian troops at Lima had been for some time expressly forbidden to read or to speak on political subjects, or to hold any correspondence with Colombia. They obtained, however, a few newspapers, through which they learnt that Gen. Sucre had protested against Paez's movements; and then displaced Lara and put Gen. Bustamante at their head. A meeting of citizens was also held in Lima, which represented that the constitution of Bolivar had been adopted under constraint. This induced Santa Cruz's proclamation. The result of this highly important measure will be, in all human probability, to discourage any design against the strict republican system in South America. In the course of these events, a correspondence is said to have been found, which justifies the suspicions against Bolivar. The following translation from the Bogota Conductor contains all we find on the subject.

"In the writing desk of Gen. Lara was found a very interesting correspondence, which discovers the plan that had been formed—among the rest, there are letters from Gen. Salom, which affirm that Gen. Bolivar leaves here (Cundinamarca) to blind General Santander; and speaks with the greatest contempt of the Congress, the laws, and the liberal minded men of the country. Contributions of provisions to a large amount have already been despatched to them from different sections of our country; collections have also been made in various parts of our own State; and it is hoped a sufficient sum will be realized to furnish cargo from Mina.

Your Committee deem it unnecessary to remind their fellow-citizens of the arduous struggle Greece has for years been engaged in, and which her sons are, to this moment, so nobly maintaining; they have evinced a determination to meet danger or death in every shape, and must eventually triumph over their barbarous foe, if the paralyzing effects of famine do not arrest the progress of their arms.

Contributions of provisions to a large amount have already been despatched to them from different sections of our country; collections have also been made in various parts of our own State; and it is hoped a sufficient sum will be realized to furnish cargo from Mina.

Your Committee are well aware, that successful appeals to the charitable feelings of our citizens, have often been made, but in a case like the present, that may not again occur for ages, they confidently hope that those among us, who have the means, will not let this signal opportunity of saving thousands from starvation pass by unimproved. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Citizens of Portland ought to contribute, in common with their fellow citizens of the State, to relieve the sufferings of the Greeks.

Resolved, That Subscription Papers, to effect the object, be circulated thro' the town.

Which Report was accepted; and the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. John Anderson, John Fox, William Swan, Samuel Fessenden, Andrew L. Emerson, William Willis, Nath'l' Mitchell, Eleazar Wyer, Eliphaleth Greely, Thomas Browne, Alpheus Shaw, Joseph M. Gerish, Henry H. Boddy, Levi Cutler, Reuben Mitchell, James B. Cahoon and Joseph Harrod, were chosen a Committee to collect subscriptions in this place. It was also voted that the above Committee be authorized to appoint six of their number to be denominated a Central Committee, for the purpose of collecting information from the various parts of the State, relative to the amount which may probably be collected, and if the prospect should warrant the belief that an outfit of a vessel can be effected from this State, to receive in charge all such contributions as may be forwarded to them for that purpose, and to do and perform all things necessary and proper for carrying into effect the object contemplated.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday Evening the 12th of May.

E. Argus.

AMERICA V. MEETING.

Agreeably to notification given in the papers by a joint Committee appointed by a Meeting of Federal Republican Citizens, and by the Suffolk Republican Administration Committee, a Meeting was held in Vaneuil Hall on Friday evening last, to take into consideration the expediency of nominating a list of REPRESENTATIVES, to the next General Court, without reference to former political parties.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. T. H. PERKINS, WILLIAM BARRY, Esq. was chosen Moderator, and JOHN LOWELL, Jr. Esq. Secretary.

DAVIS L. CHILDS, Esq. first addressed the meeting, and moved the following Resolutions:

The Citizens of Boston, friendly to the National and State Administration, deem it their duty to state briefly, at this crisis, their views in relation to the policy which they propose to adopt:—They believe that the measures of the present National and State Administration have been such as to meet the approbation and sanction of all those who desire the interest and honor of the Republic. They see, with no small solicitude, that

them the benefit of their consideration. What will Ireland say to this? How will the high spirited natives of that gallant land feel if the course of events in Portugal should compel England to call upon them for the aid of their bravery to repel or intimidate the infatuated monarch of Spain? Will not France avail herself of the new irritation which Ireland must feel by the vote of the English House of Commons? Division and disunion among the members of the British empire will give impudence to Spain to commit more insults on Portugal, and courage to France to reveal her real sentiments, and her long cherished rivalries to England. The affairs of Europe are assuming a more warlike cast.—*Nat. Advocate.*

DOMESTIC.

Second Meeting in aid of the Greeks.

At an adjournment of the meeting, held by the Citizens of Portland on Saturday the 21st ult., for the purpose of adopting such further measures as might be deemed expedient to raise funds, to be appropriated to the aid of the Greeks, the Committee appointed at the former meeting, to consider this subject, made the following REPORT, viz.:—

The Committee appointed at your first meeting, have had the subject assigned to them, under consideration, and Report—that they are not possessed of any more information relative to the present and increasing sufferings of the Greeks, than has appeared in most of our daily papers and is equally familiar to all.

But so various are the sources of information, and all concurring too, to establish the fact of the abject poverty of that once fertile country. Your Committee are convinced, beyond a doubt, that great proportion of the most helpless and interesting part of the population of Greece, their aged men, their women and children, are certainly doomed to suffer all the horrors and misery of starvation, unless the charitable hand of their Christian brethren is immediately extended to their relief.

Your Committee deem it unnecessary to remind their fellow-citizens of the arduous struggle Greece has for years been engaged in, and which her sons are, to this moment, so nobly maintaining; they have evinced a determination to meet danger or death in every shape, and must eventually triumph over their barbarous foe, if the paralyzing effects of famine do not arrest the progress of their arms.

Contributions of provisions to a large amount have already been despatched to them from different sections of our country; collections have also been made in various parts of our own State; and it is hoped a sufficient sum will be realized to furnish cargo from Mina.

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The Citizens of Boston, friendly to the National and State Administration, deem it their duty to state briefly, at this crisis, their views in relation to the policy which they propose to adopt:—They believe that the measures of the present

Administrations, and more especially that of the Nation, are assailed by a most unexampled opposition, which has already resulted in the defeat and prostration of several measures evidently calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of our country.—They hold it to be the duty of all those who agree in sentiment, to unite in action when the public welfare demands it, and they confidently submit to their fellow-citizens their belief, that "the candid and just will now admit, that of the two great political parties which have divided the opinions and feelings of our country, both have contributed spotless integrity, ardent patriotism, and disinterested sacrifices, in the formation and administration of our Government, and that although we have called by different names brethren of the same principles, yet we are all Republicans, we are all Federalists," that being "citizens by birth or choice of a common country" and "that country having a right to concentrate our affections, we have every inducement to sympathy and interest;"—and that "the name of AMERICAN must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any other appellation derived from local discriminations," or temporary divisions of sentiment.—Impressed with these opinions, and trusting to the rectitude of our intentions and to the support of our brethren, and fellow citizens, we do

Resolved, That we will, by all fair and honorable means, support the present National and State Administrations.

That it is expedient that the city of Boston should be represented by such men as will consult the great interests and welfare of the State and Nation, regardless of all party distinctions and local prejudices.

That a Committee of thirty-six, two to be taken from each Ward and twelve at large, be appointed to select a list of Candidates for Representatives in the next General Court, as soon as the City Government shall have determined upon the number which shall be sent; and that said Committee report the list to an adjourned meeting.

That Committee of twelve, one to be taken from each Ward, be appointed to select the Committee provided for in the foregoing resolution, and to report the same forthwith to this meeting.

George Bond, Esq. Mr. Ebenezer Clough, and Hon. Daniel Webster, successively addressed the meeting in support of the resolution.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The Committee of one from each ward, appointed to retire and report the names of the Committee of thirty-six, consisted of Messrs. S. Wilkinson, G. King, T. Barnes, J. Coolidge, C. Tracy, T. Motley, C. G. Loring, S. May, D. Adams, G. Fairbanks, O. Turner, and A. Bent.

The Committee having retired, reported the following persons to constitute the Nominating Committee. The report was unanimously accepted.

FROM THE WARDS.

No. 1, Ebenezer Clough and Robert Fenely. No. 2, Godfrey King and G. W. Johnson. No. 3, J. R. Adam and Ed. Winchester. No. 4, Joseph Coolidge and David L. Child. No. 5, Joel Hooty and Charles Tracy. No. 6, Joseph V. Lewis and Francis J. Oliver. No. 7, Isaac Parker and C. M. Domett. No. 8, John C. Gray and William Bangs. No. 9, Benj. Russell and Nathaniel Richards, Jr. No. 10, Robert T. Paine and Winslow Lewis. No. 11, Stephen Fairbanks and Daniel Baxter, Jr. No. 12, Moses Williams and Jos. Dunham.

AT LARGE.

David Sears, Thomas Melville, Thomas Kendall, Wm. Sturgis, Jacob Hall, Daniel Carney, Aaron Hill, John Brazer, Aaron Baldwin, Benj. Bangs, Nathaniel Appleton, and John T. Athorp.

It was then resolved, That the above Committee be authorized to call a meeting whenever they were ready to report. The meeting was then adjourned without day.—*N. E. Pal.*

GEORGIA.—Col. Duncan G. Campbell has been nominated for the office of Governor of this State, to be supported at the next election. The Augusta Chronicle considers this as a highly popular nomination, one which will be hailed with pleasure by the republican citizens of the State, as giving them an opportunity of conferring their suffrages on one, whose popularity must give them the most sanguine hopes of his success, and whose character, talents and patriotism are such as cannot fail to do honor to the State and to himself, in the elevated station wherein they would place him.

American Traveller.

LEGISLATIVE ECONOMY.—In the New-York Legislature, last week, on the question of reducing the pay of the Commissioners for settling the territorial limits between New-York and New-Jersey, from five to three dollars a day, Mr. Brasher said that—

"Three dollars a day was a good deal of money for a man to receive for his services, if he used proper economy. If our commissioners would stow away a parcel of sausages, doughnuts, and apple-pies in their saddle bags, and beg a corner of some victualing cellar to eat their meals, he had no doubt they might make a handsome saving. This was the way our members of the Legislature managed in the early days of the republic, before they became corrupted by luxury and extravagance. These were the days of republican simplicity; when,

if a man put on a washable suit of clothes, a clean shirt, and was shaved, he became so disguised that his most intimate acquaintance could not recognize him. But as those days were gone by, and we did not now believe that republican principles consisted in an abhorrence of the decencies of life, he was disposed to allow such a compensation to the commissioners of the State as would enable them to meet the commissioners of our sister State upon something like a footing of equality. New-Jersey it was said, allowed six dollars per day to her commissioners, and he thought that, all things considered, New-York might afford to pay her commissioners five dollars. Why, sir, said he, we have oystermen in the city of New-York, and those black men too, who would not leave their stands to attend on this commission for the proposed pay.—*Noah's Eng.*

From the Montreal Courant of April 4.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

It is our painful duty to record an act of the most cold-blooded and base nature that ever stained the character of humanity—one which is without a parallel in this country, and which, from its dastardly atrocity, might hold a conspicuous place in the annals of a savage nation.

On the evening of Friday last, about ten o'clock, as Robert Watson, Esq. of this city, was sitting in a room on the first floor of his house, in company with the Rev. Mr. Mathieson, of St. Andrew's Church, and in the act of reading a newspaper, the report of a gun was heard at the window, and immediately the house was filled with smoke. Mr. Watson started up and exclaimed "what is that?" at the same time placing his hand upon his right side. On first hearing the noise, Mr. Mathieson was not aware from whence it proceeded, but perceiving Mr. W. place his hand on his side, he inquired of Mr. Watson if he was hurt; to which Mr. Watson replied, "I fear I am." Mrs. Watson, who a few minutes before had gone into an adjoining apartment, immediately upon hearing the noise rushed into the room, when her eyes encountered a spectacle the effort of which upon her would be much more easily conceived than described. "Do you think they have killed you?" she exclaimed with tender and anxious solicitude, to which he replied, "I believe they have." His vest was then removed, when it was discovered that a vast number of wounds were inflicted in his side by shot of various sizes. Mr. Mathieson then gave the alarm, and as speedily as possible got medical aid. As one of the shot was found to have little more than penetrated the skin, and as Mr. Watson was corpulent, it was hoped that none of it had reached the vital parts—but Mr. W. himself said he felt it in his bowels. On Saturday morning, Mr. Watson said the pain had almost totally abated, and found himself able to sit up in his bed; the most sanguine hopes were now entertained for his recovery—in this state he continued with little alteration until the afternoon when the symptoms became more alarming, and by six o'clock his medical attendants gave up all hopes of his recovery. Mr. Watson himself seemed sooner aware of his dangerous situation than those by whom he was surrounded, and bore with the greatest patience the idea of his approaching dissolution. About seven o'clock he expired. It was discovered on examination of the body the following morning that some of the shot had penetrated the diaphragm—one hundred and fifty-nine marks were counted on his side. From the distance which these marks were asunder, considering the short distance which the murderer stood from his unsuspecting victim, (only about three yards,) it is supposed that a blunderbuss was the instrument made use of in the commission of the horrible deed. Several of the shot were also found in Mr. W.'s clothes, and number also was got in his pocket, which had struck against some money, and almost penetrated it. There is no doubt but that the deed was a pre-meditated one, and the most deliberate precaution observed before it was executed. On the Monday night previous, a part of the window blind had been removed, so that a person without could have a full view of those in Mr. W.'s sitting room; and it is said that a person was observed watching about the house for some time previous. Mr. Watson had been spending the evening in a friend's house, and had a short time returned, when the dastardly assassin put his design in execution. Thus perished by the murderer's hand, in the full bloom of life, a gentleman whose character as a private individual was the most respectable—as a man of business was marked by principles of the strictest integrity—and whose suavity of manners had gained him the esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance—whilst his benevolence and charity had largely contributed to lessen the wants of the indigent. Mr. Watson did not we believe express his supposition of the murderer; for as he knew of none against whom he had harbored ill-will, or from whose hands he could have expected revenge in even its gentlest form, the villainous outrage was as unexpected as it was base.

We have seen a paper called the *Keesville Herald*, printed at Keesville,

Essex County, N. Y. Never having heard of a place called Keesville, we had reference to a Gazetteer and Atlas, but found no mention of a village of that name—our curiosity was still more excited by the fact that it contained proposals for entering into a contract to raise from the ore bed from one to five thousand tons of ore.—So rapidly do towns and villages spring up in different sections of our country, that our maps require revision almost yearly. On the subject, however, which we have mentioned, a friend gave us the following information, which we doubt not will be acceptable to our readers. Keesville is a village in the township of Chesterfield, situated on the Au Sable River which flows into Lake Champlain, nearly opposite Burlington, Vt. Five years ago there was no settlement there. It now contains cotton factories, saw mills, and immense iron works, and a population of fifteen hundred souls. The village is regularly laid out and built. The Peru iron mines are in the immediate vicinity, affording an inexhaustible supply of that most useful metal. These mines are celebrated for the superior quality of their iron, it being found, by comparison with the best foreign iron, to possess a considerable advantage in this point of strength. The country around Keesville is covered with immense forests of pines which yearly afford considerable quantities of lumber for the New York and Canadian markets. That part which goes towards New York is towed by steam boats to Whitehall at the head of the Champlain Canal, thence it goes down the Canal to the Hudson river. A communication is kept up with the Vermont side of the Lake, by means of steam Ferry boats, which plies twice a day between Port Kent in the same township and Burlington.—*Post. States.*

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—William Norton was engaged, in clearing the dam at Craigie's Mills, was, by an unfortunate blow, cast into the stream and injured. Mr. Norton was late and aged twenty years, engaged, for some time, Wm. Norton, Esq. Mills, and had, by his amiable and intelligent character, gained the esteem and affection of the people in the neighborhood.

Pensacola, March 23.
MORE COTTON.—During the last fifteen days about one thousand bales have come market, principally in boats. We understand that the greatest part of it has been sold at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents.

GREEN PEAS, &c.—On the morning of the 20th, Green Peas were in our market, and we were informed, by a gentleman of this vicinity, that he had them on his table fifteen days ago. One of our neighbors also had new potatoes on his table yesterday, some of which were nearly as large as hen's egg.

On Monday week, the house of Mr. Matthias Badgley, about 11 miles from Kingston, Upper Canada, was consumed by fire, and an interesting girl, a daughter of Mr. Elias Price, aged about seven years, and a grand daughter of Mr. Badgley, perished in the flames. A daughter of Mr. B. was much burnt in her endeavors to save the two children from the flames.

A woman in New-York, who had been beaten by her husband, finding him fast asleep, sewed him up in the bed clothes, and in that situation thrashed him soundly.—*Noah's Eng.*

COLLECTA.—The Editor of the New-York Enquirer made the discovery, some days ago, that all the old Federal prints in the United States are in favor of the present Administration. We should not, ourselves, even looking through the optics of the Enquirer, consider that a matter of much consequence, seeing that the most influential of the "Republicans" of the class to which he belongs, were, in the days of old, most active Federalists. But the fact is not as stated. Some of the oldest leading Federal prints in the Union, and especially in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, are on the other side; and three-fourths of all the Federal prints throughout the Union are, if not neutral, with the Opposition. We are sorry for it; but old prejudices are difficult to be overcome; and the conductors of these journals have not been able to overlook Mr. A. inexcusable offence of having taken part with the Republicans in the crisis of 1806-8, and continued with it through the conflict which followed.—*Nat. Int.*

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 2, 1827.

We give place this day to the communication of an esteemed correspondent on the Seat of Government question. While this question has occupied a large portion of the attention of every successive Session of the Legislature since the Separation, and at an expense very little short of that of all the other subjects of legislation, it is somewhat remarkable that we hear no more of it from the people at large. It is not however more remarkable than true. Our Senators and Representatives declaim and manage; waste time and waste money on this subject; and returning to their constituents find them perfectly indifferent as to its decision. The conclusion from this fact is therefore irresistible, either that the people are insensible to their own interests, or that the disadvantages of our present arrangement are not so great as represented by our friends in Kennebec. With a view to a better understanding among the people, and to a concentration of opinion on this question, we hope to see it generally discussed in the papers of the State during the present vacation; to the end that the next Legislature may act decisively.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY.—While Mr. William Norton was engaged at the late freshet, in clearing the sluice ways on the dam at Craigie's Mills, in Hebron, he was, by an unfortunate blow, precipitated into the stream and instantly drowned. Mr. Norton was lately of Portland and aged twenty years. He had been engaged, for some time, in the Store of Winthrop B. Norton, Esq. at Craigie's Mills, and had, by his amiable disposition and active and intelligent habits, secured the esteem and affection of the neighborhood.

The STORM.—We were visited on Tuesday the 24th ult. with a most severe storm of rain—during the afternoon and evening the water came down in torrents. On Wednesday morning the freshet in this vicinity was very great; and extensively injurious to the roads, bridges and low lands. The roads have not been more generally damaged for the last fifteen years. Yet, from what we have heard, much more loss was sustained near the sea-board than in this County.

At Portland much damage was done to the shipping in the harbor.

In Westbrook and Falmouth, the bridges on Presumpscot river, from Sacarappa village, to the lower Presumpscot bridge were all swept away with the exception of Pride's bridge, as was also Cutter's Grist Mill at Sacarappa.

At Brunswick, the bridge was carried away, and Page's Mills together with an immense quantity of mill logs. Many of the logs may be secured, but the loss to owners must be great.

The bridge over Sheepscot river connecting Alma with New-Castle was destroyed.

In Pittston a large Fulling Mill and Grist Mill, the property of Samuel Jewett, Esq. were destroyed—valued at \$2000.

In Bowdoinham a Saw Mill and Grist Mill were destroyed.

In Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner, the water was several feet deep on the wharves and at Hallowell run into the cellars on the lower street. The road on the Kennebec river is much cut up, and between Hallowell and Gardiner is stated, in the Gardiner Chronicle, to be impassable.

When our paper went to press, we had received no further information of the ravages of the storm, but presume that its effects will be more or less injurious throughout the State.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Of all the subjects which have been discussed in the Legislature of this State, since the Separation, none of them have been half as embarrassing and expensive, so utterly useless and abortive as the question respecting a permanent Seat of Government. And every effort that has been made to fix and establish it permanently furnishes very strong evidence that the time has not yet arrived when it ought to be removed from Portland. It is nothing strange that the people are worn out with the noise that has been made upon that question, by every successive Legislature; for it has already cost enough to erect and finish suitable and convenient public buildings for the accommodation of every department of the State Government. And the inquiry is a natural one, why that question has been so frequently called up and urged with so much vehemence and earnestness, upon the consideration of every Legislature? The people surely, have never been desirous that a permanent Seat of Government should be fixed at any one place in this State. It is believed that no town has ever instructed its representative to endeavor to effect that object—and I am not aware that any town has ever petitioned the Legislature upon the subject, either as individuals or in their corporate capacity. In fact it is very certain that the people do not wish for a permanent location at present. So long as the State shall be well accommodated at Portland without expense, so long as a State tax of \$10,000 shall be insufficient to meet the current and debt expenses of the year, and the state debt remain unpaid, the people will not justify any Legislature in doing that which shall amount to the establishment of a permanent Seat of Government, to wit: making such appropriations as will be necessary,

in order to erect suitable public buildings. It seems to have been taken for a given point, by Kennebec people, that the Seat of Government of this State must eventually be established somewhere in that County, and so much has been generally conceded in other parts of the State. In fact, all the efforts that have been made to effect a removal, have originated in that County. And since the Report of the State Committee in favor of Augusta, the Augusta delegation have taken the lead in conducting that business. They have often met with serious embarrassments, but have always continued their importunities with unceasing efforts, and urged their claims with a perseverance that is never discouraged. Impatient to have the question irrevocably settled, and ever anxious to be enjoying the anticipated "loaves and fishes," they cannot be quiet and wait till the day of their salvation shall come. There is no difficulty in determining who ought to be responsible for the frequent, expensive, protracted and unprofitable discussions which have been had upon this subject from year to year. And while the claims of Kennebec have been pressed with so much eagerness, it has seemed strange to me that so little should be said in favor of Portland, being a suitable place, nay, the most suitable of any place in the State for a permanent Seat of Government. Portland has advantages which no other town in the State can have for many years to come. It cannot be essential that the Legislature should assemble precisely in the centre of the State. It is a matter of minor consideration. To be sure, the advantages of two places being equal in all other respects, that which is nearest the centre ought to have the preference. But there are other circumstances to be looked to. It is true, the State would save a few dollars in paying the travel of members of the Legislature, by removing from Portland to Augusta. But the actual expense of the members in travelling to Augusta would probably be considerably increased, on account of the facilities for travelling there being so much less. The members from the Counties of Washington and Hancock can avail themselves of water communication, in travelling to Portland, at all seasons of the year. It is not so with regard to Augusta, especially in the winter season. Again, there are great facilities in travelling to Portland by means of the numerous stages which pass through almost every section of the State. In going to Augusta, it would be much more difficult to find similar accommodations. There is another advantage altogether in favor of Portland, to wit: the means of communicating by mail. The only distributing Postoffice in the State is kept at Portland, and there all letters are properly distributed, and take their course of destination, the mails being required to be ready to receive them at appointed times. It is a great convenience for the members of the Legislature, to have it in their power to communicate with and hear from their constituents often. And it may be further said, with great truth, that there is no town in the State which can furnish so good accommodations as Portland, at the same expense. It is in vain to say that all kinds of produce are as low upon the Kennebec as at Portland. Admitting that to be true in the fullest extent, it does not by any means prove, that board would be afforded at the same rate. In fact, if we may judge from past events, such a result cannot be fairly anticipated. In a large town there will always be a greater number disposed to provide board at a reasonable price, and there will be less opportunity to take advantage of the necessities of the members of the Legislature, and such strangers as may have business at the Metropolis during the Session.

It is said that when the National Legislature met at Philadelphia, the members were accommodated with good board, for five or six dollars per week, and when they first met at Washington, they were obliged to give from fourteen to twenty-one dollars per week, and if the result had been generally anticipated, the removal would never have taken place. In 1816, the celebrated Convention of this State assembled at Brunswick. Let the members of it answer the inquiry, whether they were as well accommodated at Brunswick, as were a subsequent Convention which met at Portland, and at the same expense? Does any one, and especially any member of that Convention wish the Seat of Government to be permanently fixed at Brunswick? And has Augusta any advantages over Brunswick, except that it may be nearer the centre of the State? Why is it that Augusta does not wish a session of the Legislature to be held there, or in any other town on the Kennebec, until the question is sealed, and Public Buildings erected? Is there not reason to believe that the experiment would effectually cure, for many years at least, the present fever and itching to remove?

The inhabitants of Hallowell were, to be sure, willing to run the risk. They voluntarily offered to provide suitable buildings to accommodate every department of the government without expense to the State, on condition, that the Legislature would hold their next session at that place. They had no hope of getting the Seal of Government established there from any other effort. It was the last resort. If they would have but one session held at Hallowell, it would be considered a great triumph over their rival Augusta. And it was supposed, that if the Legislature were well accommodated at Hallowell without expense to the State, they would be under some obligation to continue to meet there, while such accommodations were provided on such terms. That certainly there would be no possible inducement to remove to any other town on the Kennebec, because Hallowell has advantages equal if not superior to any of them. Under such circumstances the offer was made, and if there be any doubt as to the expediency of removing the Seal of Government permanently, common prudence would seem to dictate the propriety of accepting the proposition, especially as nothing short of an actual experiment, or a permanent location accompanied with the necessary appropriations for the purpose of erecting public buildings will give satisfaction, and put the question to rest. I am aware that some men are of the opinion that there will not be any farther trouble upon this subject hereafter, that the question is already finally settled. But I apprehend that such will not be the result. It is true the Governor and Council are authorized to accept of a deed of a piece of land in Augusta which they may consider a suitable situation for the public buildings, and the sum of five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Governor may be expended upon it. I am greatly deceived, if it does not cost much labor and exertion to get another appropriation. A future Legislature must be satisfied that Augusta is the most suitable place in the State, or they will never order that the public buildings be erected there. The Act relating to a permanent Seat of Government, to wit: making such appropriations as will be necessary,

circumstances under which it was got and the haste with which it was hurried through all its stages, will not and ought not to be entitled to much respect. Time will show the result.

AN OBSERVER.

SPRINGFIELD. April 25, 1827.

MURDER.—A brutal murder was committed in Southwick, in this county, on Monday night last, about 10 o'clock, by five Irishmen (workmen on the Canal) upon one of their associates, Jere Fitzpatrick, by beating his head in with clubs—soon after which they were singing. Persons have gone in different directions in pursuit of them. Two of the villains were wounded in the affray, one in the head and the other in the hand, by a sword used by the brother of the deceased. Such was their malice that one of them struck Jere after he was dead.

A distressing accident occurred in Bridgeport Con. on Wednesday 18th ult. As Zipporah, an interesting little daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Robbins, was playing about the lamp-black factory, she fell into a large kettle of boiling varnish, and although instantly drawn out, life was extinct, and she was literally burnt to a crisp. She was 6 years old.

DROWNED. in Carmel, Me. on 13th ult. Mr. NATHAN T. HANSON, a trader, and Mr. ASA RUGGLES, aged 22. They were engaged in floating logs to a Mill, and were both seen on one log—a few moments afterwards they were seen struggling in the water; before any assistance could reach them they both sank. They were recovered from the water in less than fifteen minutes, and attempts made to resuscitate them, but they proved ineffectual. It is said they were both good swimmers, and that within a rod of them the water was so shoal they might have walked to the shore.

Langor Reg.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Andrew Biestel, of Mount Pleasant township, Pa. recently committed suicide in the following singular manner;—He procured an old musket which had no lock, put a heavy load of powder and slugs into it, and then laid it on the floor, with the touch-hole upwards, the butt of the gun being supported by a hog's foot, and the muzzle resting upon a piece of bacon. He then lighted a piece of spun, which he put upon the touch-hole, and laid himself down on his back, with his head close to the muzzle of the gun, and his body in a direct line with it, his arms folded across his breast. The charge entered the top of his head, came out at his throat, and entered again at his breast. He died instantaneously.

Dieu,

In Paris, on Sunday morning last, Hon. BENJAMIN CHANDLER.—In the death of Judge Chandler, the County of Oxford, town of Paris, and his family have sustained a severe loss. As head of a family, he was kind, affectionate and provident. As a townsmen he was active and benevolent. As a public man he was able and upright. The citizens of this County will long recollect his administration as judge of Probate. The distinguishing traits in his character as a public man were, discrimination, prudence and honesty—a quick perception, sound discretion, and upright decision. He was a native of Duxbury in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but has for many years resided in Maine.

In Burmah, India, 24th October last, Mrs. Judson, wife of Rev. Dr. Judson, of the American Mission in Burmah. Dr. Judson, after his release from imprisonment at Ava, on the conclusion of peace between the British and Burmese, returned to Rangoon with his wife; from thence they went to the new town of Amherst, which the English are building in the territory ceded to them. There he left Mrs. Judson, and proceeded to Ava with the British Envoy, Mr. Crawford, as Interpreter to the Embassy at the Burman Court. Mrs. Judson was soon after seized with a fever, of which she died asaforementioned.

BOOKS,

at fifty percent. discount.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Montgomery's Poem, 4 vols. —Cowper's poems, elegant edition, 3 vols. —McFingal, a poem by Trumbull.—The year, a poem—Musical Repertory, a new collection of songs—Thompson's Seasons, with plates—Damer's Travels—Morse's Universal Geography—Dorance, a poem—Misses Magazine—Hero of No Fiction, a religious novel—Scottish Chiefs—Children of the Abye—Romance of the Forest—The Novice, well worth reading—The Quakers, a tale—Memoirs of Miss Eliza Wait, of Freeport—Watts's Logic—Thaddeus of Warsaw—Thatcher on Hydrophobia—Carlisle on old age—Christian Philosopher—Ray's Poems.—The Shipwreck, by Falconer; together with many other Books to be sold cheap.

Mardi, 26.

JUST published at the Oxford Bookstore. Blanks for Surveyors of Highways, made conformable to the Laws now in force, containing the power and duty of Highway Surveyors, with the necessary forms &c.

Also—Collectors Bonds, Town Orders, Certificates of Publications, &c.

April 16.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that MARY NEEDHAM, my wife, has left my house, Bed and Board, and I do forbid any person or persons harboring or boarding her on my account as I will not pay one cent of any debt that she shall contract after this date.

JOHN NEEDHAM.

Norway, April 4, 1827.

NOTICE.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Rev. Mr. STREETER'S THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Jan. 9.

WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at Oxford Bookstore.

May 1.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD,

At No. 6, BOYD'S BUILDINGS,

MIDDLE-STREET,

HAS now received his Spring supply of

lates imports, making, with his stock

before on hand, the best assortment of Goods

which he ever had—all of which will be sold at

the lowest market price.

Among his new GOODS are many rich

articles, such as—

2 Cases Leghorn Bonnets and Gypsies;

Real Marino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cash-

Mere Mantles; Crapé Shawls and Dresses;

Elegant Fig'd Silks White Bobbinett & Black

Lace Veils; Elegant Fig'd Check'd & Striped

Muslins for Dresses; 3 Cases Parasols; very

Rich Gauze and Fancy Silk Hdks & Scarfs.

The best assortment of Black Twill'd Silks

ever offered in this town; 5-4 London Black

Bombazines,—together with almost every

other article usually found in a Dry Good

Store.

He respectfully invites his friends and

customers in the County of Oxford, to call

upon him—and assures them they shall be

used as well, (if not better,) at his store as at

any other in the "good town of Portland."

Portland, April 30, 1827.

6W-148

—*Likewise*—

Real Marino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cash-

Mere Mantles; Crapé Shawls and Dresses;

Elegant Fig'd Silks White Bobbinett & Black

Lace Veils; Elegant Fig'd Check'd & Striped

Muslins for Dresses; 3 Cases Parasols; very

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Rich Gauze and Fancy Silk Hdks & Scarfs.

The best assortment of Black Twill

THE OX.

FROM SCOTT'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.
DANTON ROBESPIERRE AND
MARAT.

"Three men of terror, whose names will long remain, we trust, unmatched in history by those of any similar miscreants, had now the unrivaled leading of the Jacobins, and were called the triumvirate.

Danton deserves to be named first, as unrivaled by his colleagues in talents and audacity. He was a man of gigantic size, and possessed a voice of thunder. His countenance was that of an Ogre on the shoulders of a Hercules. He was as fond of the pleasures of vice as of the practice of cruelty; and it was said there were times when he became humanized amidst his debauchery, laughed at the terror which his furious declamation excited, and might be approached with safety, like the Maelstrom at the turn of tide. His profusion was indulged to an extent hazardous to his popularity, for the populace are jealous of a lavish expenditure, as raising their favourites too much above their own degree: and the charge of peculation finds always ready credit with them, when brought against public men.

Robespierre possessed this advantage over Danton, that he did not seem to seek for wealth, either for hoarding or for expending, but lived in strict and economical retirement, to justify the name of the In corruptible, with which he was honoured by his partisans. He appears to have possessed little talent, saving a deep fund of hypocrisy, considerable powers of sophistry, and a cold exaggerated strain of oratory, as foreign to good taste, as the measures he recommended were to ordinary humanity. It seemed wonderful, that even, the seething and boiling of the revolutionary cauldron should have sent up from the bottom, and long supported on the surface, a thing so miserably void of claims to public distinction; but Robespierre had to impose on the minds of the vulgar, and he knew how to beguile them, by accommodating his flattery to their passions and scale of understanding, and by acts of cunning and hypocrisy, which weigh more with the multitude than the words of eloquence, or the arguments of wisdom. The people listened as to their Cicero, when he twanged out his apostrophes of *Peuple, Peuple vertueux!* and hastened to execute whatever came recommended by such honest phrases, though devised by the worst of men for the worst inhuman of purposes.

Vanity was Robespierre's ruling passion, and though his countenance was the image of his mind, he was vain even of his personal appearance, and never adopted the external habits of a sans culotte. —Amongst his fellow Jacobins, he was distinguished by the nicely with which his hair was arranged and powdered; and the neatness of his dress was carefully attended to, so as to counterbalance, if possible, the vulgarity of his person. His apartments, though small, were elegant, and vanity had filled them with representations of the occupant. Robespierre's picture at length hung in one place, his miniature in another, his bust occupied a niche, and on the table were disposed a few medallions exhibiting his head in profile. The vanity which all this indicated was of the coldest and most selfish character, being such as considers neglect as insult, and receives homage merely as a tribute; so that while praise is received without gratitude, it is withheld at the risk of mortal hate. Self-love of this dangerous character is closely allied with envy, and Robespierre was one of the most envious and vindictive men that ever lived. He never was known to pardon any opposition, affront, or even rivalry; and to be marked in his tablets on such an account, was a sure, though perhaps not an immediate sentence of death. Danton was a hero, compared with this cold, calculating, creeping miscreant; for his passions, though exaggerated, had at least some touch of humanity, and his brutal ferocity was supported by brutal courage. Robespierre was a coward, who signed death-warrants with a hand that shook, though his heart was relentless. He possessed no passions on which to charge his crimes; they were perpetrated in cold blood, and upon mature deliberation.

Marat, the third of this infernal triumvirate, had attracted the attention of the lower orders, by the violence of his sentiments in the journal, which he conducted from the commencement of the Revolution upon such principles that it took the lead in forwarding its successive changes. His political exhortations began and ended like the howl of a bloodhound for murder; or, if a wolf could have written a journal, the gaunt and famished wretch could not have ravened more eagerly for slaughter. It was blood which was Macat's constant demand, not in drops from the breast of an individual, not in puny streams from the slaughter of families, but blood in the profusion of an ocean. His usual calculation of the heads which he demanded amounted to two hundred and sixty thousand; and though he sometimes raised it as high as three hundred thousand, it never fell beneath

the smaller number. It may be hoped, and for the honour of human nature we are inclined to believe, there was a touch of insanity in this unnatural strain of ferocity; and the wild and squalid features of the wretch appear to have intimated a degree of alienation of mind. Marat was, like Robespierre, a coward. Repeatedly denounced in the Assembly, he skulked instead of defending himself, and lay concealed in some obscure garret or cellar among his cut-throats, after a storm appeared, when, like a bird of ill omen, his death screech was again heard. Such was the strange and fatal triumvirate, in which the same degree of cannibal cruelty existed under different aspects. Danton murdered to glut his rage; Robespierre, to avenge his injured vanity, or to remove a rival whom he envied; Marat, from the same instinctive love of blood, which induces a wolf to continue his ravage of the flocks long after his hunger is appeased.

"Danton despised Robespierre for his cowardice, Robespierre feared the ferocious audacity of Danton; and with him to fear was to hate—and to hate was—when the hour arrived—to destroy. They differed in their ideas also of the mode of exercising their terrible system of government. Danton had often in his mouth the sentence of Machiavelli, that when it became necessary to shed blood, a single great massacre has a more dreadful effect than a series of successive executions. Robespierre, on the contrary, preferred the latter process as the best way of sustaining the reign of terror. The appetite of Marat could not be satisfied but by combining both modes of murder. Both Danton and Robespierre kept aloof from the sanguinary Marat.

Among the three monsters mentioned, Danton had that energy which the Girondists wanted, and was well acquainted with the secret movements of those insurrections to which they possessed no key. His vices of wrath, luxury, love of spoil, dreadful as they were, are attributes of mortal men; the envy of Robespierre, and the instinctive blood-thirstiness of Marat, were the properties of fiends. Danton, like the huge serpent called the Boa, might be approached with a degree of safety when gorged with prey—but the appetite of Marat for blood was like the horse-leech, which says,—Not enough—and the slaughterous envy of Robespierre was like the gnawing worm that dieth not, and yields no interval of repose. In glutting Danton with spoil, and furnishing the means of indulging his luxury, the Girondists might have purchased his support; but nothing under the supreme rule in France would have gratified Robespierre; and an unlimited torrent of the blood of that unhappy country could alone have satisfied Marat. If a colleague was to be chosen out of that detestable triumvirate, unquestionably Danton was to be considered as the most eligible."

TRIUMPHS OF SENSIBILITY.

"—seldom when
The steeled gaoler is the friend of men.
Shakespeare.

This true story, in itself highly interesting, becomes a thousand fold more touching as it has been embodied in the tears of Lord Byron. The gentleman who furnished it assured us that a West India friend of his was present when the little narrative first met the eyes of the lamented poet, and beheld them overflow with the effusion of exquisite sensibility.

Bertrand, a knight of Malta, was brought before the dreadful tribunal of l'Abbaye, on the 3d of Sept. 1792. Habitual self-possession and undaunted fortitude did not forsake him in this dire emergency. He replied to all their ensnaring examinations with a firm voice and unchanging countenance—a-saying that he was quite ignorant why he was summoned, and that he must have been arrested by mistake, in place of some other individual. This cool intrepidity conquered the suspicion of the judges, and they ordered him to be released. A man covered with blood, who had been employed in killing the doomed prisoners, was evidently glad when desired to call his comrade, that both might escort Bertrand to his lodgings. The comrade, notwithstanding his gory habiliments, appeared to share in the satisfaction manifested by the first mentioned *bourreau*. Bertrand was conducted by the court of Abbaye. They soon asked if he had no relation to whose house he could go—he answered, it was his purpose to go directly where his sister-in-law must be in the most unhappy suspense concerning his fate. "How rejoiced must she be to see you return in safety," said the first executioner. "What a delightful scene to behold your meeting, rejoined the other. For the sake of that pleasure we shall accompany you."

Bertrand feared he might implicate the unhappy lady, whose husband had but recently fallen a victim to popular fury. He was distressed and embarrassed more than when questioned by the judges—yet he betrayed no emotion, and made answer that his sister was in affliction, and in very delicate health, and he feared would be too much agitated by the sight of strangers. The men urged, that alarm might be prevented by giving some previous intimation; in short, they entreated leave to witness the affecting interview with such opportunity, that Bertrand could

no longer object to the proposal, and he did not think it prudent to give them offence. The executioners sent a judicious old woman to inform the lady that her brother-in-law would soon rejoin her safe and free. The woman, as directed, left the door of the chamber so far open, that the men could see the lady unperceived by herself. She was sitting on a low stool clad in the deepest exterior of woe, both in her apparel, of her countenance. A babe about ten weeks old, born since the death of its father, drew nourishment from her bosom, and its dress was steeped in the tears that poured from her eyes—a little girl on her knee, opposite the mother, offered prayers for the soul of him which they all supposed to be passing to the world of spirits. When told he still lived, was acquitted and liberated the lady uttered cry of joy—became pale as a corpse and fainted—her little girl screamed yet had presence of mind enough to take hold of the infant. Bertrand and the executioners sprang to her aid. Her miserable abode afforded no cordial, but Bertrand opened the window and the blessed air revived her.

"Have we all escaped to the regions of everlasting peace?" she passionately inquired—then, as her brother-in-law supported her, she was conscious he remained a living substance, and wept in excessive happiness. The executioners also shed tears—and when Bertrand offered her a valuable jewel, they refused it, saying, they owed him a recompence for the delicious feelings they had experienced. Their sensibility, their kindness, presented a striking contrast to their consanguineous garb. Lord Byron, on reading this relation, could not refrain from tears. The gentlemen around were silent, till his lordship after a pause observed, "What is man? What a contradiction to himself! How incongruous the heart and hand of those executioners! Perhaps they had no alternative, but to die, or to inflict death."

A rich and handsome young widow asked a very gallant officer on half-pay, at what fire office he would advise her to insure her house, "In either the Union or Hand-in-Hand Office," replied he. "Is the fire office near?" she asked. "Very near, Madam, I cover it with my hand;" placing it on his breast. The widow was not insensible, and rewarded him at Hymen's Union office.

Not a hundred miles from Richmond, a poor woman, living in a small cottage, and who was in the habit of nursing children by the twelve months, willing to shew her orthography put a paper in her window, on which she had written, "Children taken by the ear."

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN Anodyne Liniment, or,

LIQUID OPODELDOC.

THIS most excellent preparation is composed of a number of the most powerful articles which the Materia Medica affords, several of which have never before been combined in an preparation of this kind, and is considered, by good judges, to be decidedly superior to any other Opodeldoc. Externally it will be used with great advantage for gout and rheumatism; for Strains, Bruises and Swellings; for Nummata, Stiffness, and Cramp, in the Neck, Back or Limbs. Surgeons will find it an admirable application to dislocated Joints and Fractured Bones, both before and after setting.

Internally it is used with the most happy effect for Asthma for hard dry, spasmodic coughs attended with pain in the side, for Hooping Cough, for pains and soreness, in the stomach and sides caused by lifting or otherwise, for suppression of the Urin, for Desaus which has recently occurred, and for pains and itching in the ears; a lock of cotton dipped in it and put into a painful tooth, gives immediate relief. It will be found to possess all the virtues of the British Oil, of the white or any other Opodeldoc now in existence, while its power and effects are double to that of any of them. Testimonies of its beneficial effects in particular cases might be multiplied at pleasure, but the following respectable Certificate are thought to be sufficient.

CERTIFICATES.

I, the subscriber, do hereby certify, that after having been troubled with a rheumatic affection for some years, I was attacked with a Gouty Rheumatism in all my limbs, towards the close of the year 1821, and was attended for a number of weeks by two skillful physicians, without the least sensible benefit. My legs and thighs were almost as big as my body, and my hands and arms so much swelled, that I could neither turn in bed nor sit myself. While in this state, Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Liquid Opodeldoc was recommended to me, and I commenced the use of it Feb. 1822 and the use of this Medicine, and a flannel roller three weeks, entirely relieved the pain and swelling of my limbs. During this time I used a bottle of Whitwell's Liquid Opodeldoc on one limb, without any advantage whatever. I attribute to the blessing of God on this excellent preparation, that I am now out of my grave. I would say to the sufferer from Rheumatism, "go thou and do likewise." LEVI CLARK.

Franklin, Sept. 12, 1822.

We, the subscribers, having experienced the good effects of Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment in relieving obstructions of the water, do hereby give our testimony in favor of that excellent remedy in this painful complaint.

CHRISTIANA K. MERCER, of Sullivan.

LILIA HOOPER, of Franklin.

SAMUEL BEAN, of Sullivan.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by ASA BULSTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is agent for the Proprietor; Also, by the Proprietor at Sullivan, Me. by the principal Apothecaries in the State, and by Wakefield, Smith & Co., 121, Washington-street, Boston.

1318 125

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—Dixfield.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following Lots of Land, in the town of Dixfield, in the County of Oxford, that the same are taxed in the bills of assessments of the County, Town and State Taxes for the year 1825, and also for deficiency of Highway Tax for the year 1824, committed to the subscriber, Collector of said Dixfield, for the year 1825, in the sums set against said Lots, as follows, viz.:

Proprietor's Name.	No. L.	Range.	No. Acre.	Difference in Taxes, &c.	Pr. per Acre.	No. L.	Range.	No. Acre.	Difference in Taxes, &c.	Pr. per Acre.		
Unknown,	4	7 100	200 240			Unknown,	4	7 100	200 240			
do	4	3 100	75 90			do	4	6 62-2-3	50 60			
do	5	4 66 2-3	100 120			do	1	1 100	100 120			
do	4	9 100	200 240			do	5	1 190	50 60 117			
do	13	5 100	300 380			do	15	10 59	50 60			
do	16	9 100	25 30			do	16	9 100	25 30			
E. Small,	17	7 100	50 60			do	17	3 100	50 60			
Morse & Clark,	4	19 30	100 120			do	19	5 12 25	50 60			
Unknown,	5	12 25	50 60			do	13	3 50	75 90			
do	7	8 100	50 60	117		do	7	6 100	100 120	234		
do	9	10 100	212	406		do	11	16 100	100 120	121		
Upper Di- vision	4	3 30	30 56	176		do	12	16 100	100 120	126		
	8	8 25	30 36	176		do	12	16 100	100 120	161		
	6	6 33	25	146		do	11	13 100	25 53	63		
						do	W. P.	7	20 12 25	25		
						do	W. P.	5	14 160	37 75	78	
						do	N. P.	5	1 100	67	121	
						do	N. P.	12	5 60	37	67	
						do	12	9 160	93	176	407	

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before Saturday the 25th day of August next, so much of each of said Lots of Land will then be sold at Public Auction, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Office of LEVI STOWELL, Esq. in said Dixfield, as will discharge the same.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, Collector of Dixfield, for year 1825.

Dixfield, April 9, 1827.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—Waterford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following Lots of land situated in Waterford, in the County of Oxford, that the same are assessed in the bills of assessments of the State, County and Town Taxes for the year 1826, and also for deficiencies of Highway Tax for the year 1825, committed to me the subscriber, Collector of said Waterford, for the year 1826, for collection in the sums set against said lots and parts of lots, as follows, viz.:

Proprietor's Name.	No. L.	Range.	No. Acre.	Difference in Taxes, &c.	Pr. per Acre.
James Doughty,	10	14 143	75 159		
Joel Stevens, E.P.	12	5	80 62 130		
Phil. Page's heirs,			35 15 32		
Unknown,	12				